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III

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SUBSPECIES OF BOA
(*CHARINA BOTTÆ UTAHENSIS*) FROM UTAH

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The existence of boas of the genus *Charina* in Utah was recorded by Mr. Slevin and myself in 1915. These snakes then were regarded as identical with the snakes of the Pacific Coast. Further study shows that, while the boas of these two areas are alike in almost every respect, they differ in the number of scale-rows. The specimens from Utah all have 41 rows of scales, while this number is found very rarely in the snakes from the Pacific states. However, since an occasional specimen from the latter region has only 41 rows, it seems best to describe the Utah snakes as a subspecies.

***Charina bottæ utahensis*, new subspecies**

Diagnosis.—Similar to *Charina bottæ bottæ* but with scales in only 41 rows.

Type.—Cal. Acad. Sci. No. 38421, adult female, collected by J. R. Slevin in Little Cottonwood Canyon, Wasatch Mountains, Wasatch County, Utah, June 28, 1913.

Distribution.—Northwestern Utah, also Idaho.

Remarks.—The seven specimens at hand from Utah all have 41 rows of scales. The same number of rows is found in two specimens from Blue Lake and Hood's Valley, Kootenai County, Idaho, which may be regarded as belonging to this subspecies. The only other specimens with 41 rows of scales of which I have record are one from Red Point, Placer County, California, and one from Fyffe, El Dorado County, California. These are to be regarded as instances of individual, or possibly geographical, variation in *Charina bottæ bottæ*, for other specimens from the same localities have 43 rows. It is these two Californian specimens which cause me to regard the two forms as subspecies rather than species. All other specimens from California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington, of which I have records, have more than 41 rows of scales. Thus, of forty-seven specimens from these states, fifteen have 43 rows, twenty have 45, six have 47, and six have 49 rows. A specimen in the Paris Museum is said to have 43 to 45 rows and to be labeled "Utah Terr". In the light of the present evidence it seems probable that this locality is erroneous.

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IV

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW LIZARD (*DIPSOSAURUS
DORSALIS LUCASENSIS*) FROM LOWER
CALIFORNIA

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The Crested Lizard, *Dipsosaurus dorsalis*, occurs in the desert regions of California, southern Nevada, and western Arizona, and ranges thence south to the end of the peninsula of Lower California. It is one of the few reptiles found both in the Cape Region and farther north in which specific or subspecific differentiation has not been recognized by name. Geographic variation, however, does occur, as will be shown below. Since the species was originally described from a specimen from the Colorado Desert, California, that form may be known as *Dipsosaurus dorsalis dorsalis*, and the southern subspecies may be described as

Dipsosaurus dorsalis lucasensis, new subspecies

Diagnosis.—Similar to *D. dorsalis dorsalis* but with rostral usually separated from nasal by but one granular scale.

Type.—Cal. Acad. Sci. No. 46090, collected at San Jose del Cabo, Lower California, Mexico, by J. R. Slevin, July 31, 1919.

Distribution.—The Cape Region of Lower California.

Remarks.—These two subspecies seem to be alike in all important characters, except the one mentioned. This difference is not a constant one, but exists in so large a proportion of the specimens that it seems best to recognize it by name. The following table shows the number of specimens which have each number of granules at the point where there are fewest on each side of the head:

Granules between rostral and nasal...	1-1	1-2	2-2	2-0
<i>Dipsosaurus dorsalis lucasensis</i>	273	25	53	...
<i>Dipsosaurus dorsalis dorsalis</i>	22	12	171	1

It will be seen that these granules are 1-1 in 78% of the 351 specimens of *D. dorsalis lucasensis* as against 10% of 206 specimens of *D. dorsalis dorsalis*, and are 2-2 in 15% of the specimens of *D. dorsalis lucasensis* as against 83% of those of *D. dorsalis dorsalis*.